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## NOTES: RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

A reliable handbook of Swedish pronunciation is a desideratum long felt by teachers of Swedish in this country. It is therefore with pleasure that we are able to announce: *Phonology of the Swedish Language* by Prof. A. Louis Elmquist of Northwestern University, to be published by The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Co., Chicago. The work is to be ready by the opening of the school year in September.

It is a source of gratification also that we are able to announce on the Norwegian side of our equipment a school edition of Bjørnson's *En Fallit* and a college edition of Ibsen's *Kongsemnerne*, both works are edited jointly by Professor P. J. Eikeland of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. and Mr. J. A. Holvik, Teacher of Norwegian in the Forest City high school, Iowa. The editions will be equipped with Notes and vocabulary and the text will be in the reform orthography. It is expected that the first of these will be available for use in schools in the fall.

The office of the American Scandinavian Foundation announces *Three Comedies of Ludvig Holberg* to be translated by Professor Oscar J. Campbell of the University of Wisconsin and Mr. Fredr. Schenck. The volume will appear in the series of translations of *Scandinavian Classics* announced some time ago by the Foundation; it will be the first published translation of Holberg in English. Holberg is difficult, after Bellman probably the most difficult of Scandinavian writers to interpret in English. We wish the translators every success in the work they have undertaken and which all students of Holberg will welcome.

The Foundation also announces as in preparation for the same series a volume of *Modern Icelandic Plays* by Dr. L. M. Hollander, University of Wisconsin. Dr. Hollander is already favorably known to many of our members as a translator of Icelandic and Norwegian drama through his translations of Indriði Einarsson's *Sverd og Bagall* and Bjørnson's *Naar den ny Vin Blomstrer* in *Poet-Lore* for 1911 and 1912. On Icelandic drama see also article in Proceedings I, pages 99-106.

*The Old Norse Element in Swedish Romanticism Down to 1825* is the title of a doctorate dissertation by Mr. Adolph B. Benson of Dartmouth College, which is now in press, appearing in the *Columbia University Germanic Studies*. The purpose of the investigation is to show more comprehensively than has been done heretofore the wide range of interest in Scandinavian antiquity during the Swedish romantic period. He shows that a genuine interest in the saga element was present from the beginning in both the new literary tendencies of the time, the Romantic school as well as the Gothic school. He then characterizes this interest, examines the important literary monuments from 1810 to 1825 that make use of the Scandinavian saga, and finally records conservative opposition to Norse mythology in Sweden during that period.

*Arne Garborg: (a) a Study of his Language; (b) an Exposition of the Main ideas of his Works* is the title of another American doctorate

dissertation in the field of Scandinavian literature. The author is Ingebrigt L. Lillehei and the investigation has been carried on at the University of Illinois, where the candidate expects to take his degree this June. In part I he examines Garborg's changing method of writing Landsmaal, defining the three types A. B. C. In Part II he gives an account of the milieu in which Garborg's childhood and early youth were passed; thereupon he analyses the ideas of the successive works and traces Garborg's development and the currents of culture with which he came in contact. This is to be published next year, place of publication not yet announced.

We can also announce *Swedish-German Relations in the 17th Century* by Dr. Amandus B. Johnson of Pennsylvania University. While this work will deal also with the literary relations of the two countries it will aim to treat the subject in the wider sense of general civilization. There will be a chapter on Religious Relations, dealing with theological students in Germany and translations of German religious literature. There will be one on Social Relations, the Swedish military system, German immigrants in Sweden and trade, and one on Education and Science. A final chapter will discuss the Literary Relations. In view of the nature of the title "Swedish-German Relations" we miss especially in the last chapter, an account of Swedish influence upon German literature, culture, etc.

Olof Östergren who is one of the three editors of *Språk och Stil*, is the author of a Swedish-Swedish dictionary which is now in press in Sweden. Östergren is Docent in Upsala University and is a recognized investigator in the field of the history of the Swedish language in the modern period. This work will therefore undoubtedly be a most valuable lexicographical help to the student of Swedish also in this country. The last number of *Språk och Stil*, which has just reached us, contains among other articles an appreciation of "Adolf Noreen" by Marius Kristensen, "Kritiska Strövtåg" (on Swedish) by Nataniel Beckman, while Erland Hjærne continues the notes entitled "Vid läsningen av Forsius, Speculum vitae humanae."

*The Vikings* by Allen Mawer, Professor of English Language in the University of Durham, appears as number 60 in the *Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature*, pp. 150, 1913. The work aims to give a general account of the Viking movement and its significance in the British West, the Frankish Empire, in Baltic lands and in Russia. It closes with chapters on the Scandinavian influence in the Orkneys, Shetlands, the Western Islands, Man, Ireland, England and Scotland. The latter contains also brief lists of borrowed words and names. There are some good illustrations, as one of the Gokstad ship and the Viking ship from the Bayeux tapestry, but a rather unsatisfactory one of the Jellinge runestone. The work, it seems to us, dwells with too much emphasis on the dark side of Viking warfare after the fashion of the past and neglects somewhat the brighter side of Viking life and the evidences of a high culture.

*Nyfundne Runeindskrifter i Danmark. Undersøgte og tolkede* by Lis

Jakobsen, Copenhagen, 1914, pp. 63 (Repr. Aarb.), is the title of the latest contribution to the study of the runic inscriptions. Since Wimmer's great and definitive edition of the inscriptions of Denmark in 5 volumes appeared in 1909, sixteen runic inscriptions have been found. Some of these have already been interpreted, as e. g. the Skåne stones. The present study offers a critical study of the runes and derives what seems in every case trustworthy readings of eight inscriptions, including a recovered portion of the lost Landerup stone. It is of interest to note that the Bodilsker stone on the island of Bornholm, second half of the 11th c. is in Swedish, and that the Tornby inscription, Vendsyssel, is Norwegian (East Nw. 13th c.). As the other inscriptions discussed are chiefly from the 10-11 century they offer some valuable additions to the vocabulary of oldest Danish.

*Skagershults Sockens Naturnamn* by Jöran Sahlgren is an investigation of the "Nature names" of Skagershult in western Närke for which the author was given the doctors degree at Upsala University in 1912. It forms the first three chapters of a detailed investigation of the subject, the object of which has been by an exhaustive study of a limited part of Närke to offer a basis for a treatise on the whole field by the Committee on Place-Names (Ortnamnskommittén). The work has been well done and forms a valuable addition to the study of names to which attention has been directed with such splendid results in Sweden in recent years. It is especially the names of lakes, brooks and ponds that the author here treats of.

*Festskrift til Professor Alf Torp paa hans 60 Aars Fødselsdag, 27 Sept. 1913*, is a volume of studies in philology dedicated to him by a group of former pupils, friends and colleagues. We can note here only a few of the many important articles this work contains. In an exceedingly valuable article entitled "Begravelsesterminologien i den oldnorsk-islandske litteratur" Hj. Falk aims to determine the exact meaning of the burial terms and to show to what extent the heathen designations passed over into christianity and where the new christian expressions were taken from. Incidentally the material offered throws light upon the question of the relative proportion of influence of the Anglo-Saxon and the German church. The article will be read with profit by all students of Old Norse. M. Hægstad discusses briefly "Eintal av kynlause pronomen og nokre nærskyldte former i nynorsk" (64-70); Magnus Olsen offers notes on *Skirnismál* 19, *Lokasenna* 47, the magic runes in the *Sigrdrifumál* and on *Sigurdarkviða en skamma*, 23, 36 and 67, and Dr. A. B. Larsen treats of accent on the second element of compounds in Norwegian dialects. Several of the contributions deal with I. E. problems. Of other contents we note Prof. A. Bugge's "Om Øen Man og Gotland" on the ancient cultural relations between these two isles.

In a similar volume under the title *Xenia Lideniana* dedicated to Prof. Evald Lidén on his 50th anniversary, Oct. 12, 1912, twenty-one Swedish scholars offer contributions upon Scandinavian and I. E. philology. The first is one by Adolf Noreen on *Ynglingatal* words in-

volving a discussion of the words *of víða, hreyrr, vörva, of bera, ofsa*, the name *Lofund* etc. and adding new light on the passages in question (pp. 1-15); Nat. Beckman deals with the sources of the Icelandic Annals (16-39); Elof Hellquist offers an interesting contribution on *Fornsvenska tilnamn* (84-115), valuable also for the information these names in some cases give regarding the O. N. names in the collections by Jónsson and Kahle (*Aarb.* and *Arkiv*). Especially significant in the further contents are the article by Hugo Pipping on the theory of the disappearance of *w* in the O. Scand. languages, Hjalmar Lindroth's "En omtvistad etymologi" (57-65)-*illr.*, see above p. 273, and Bengt Hesselman's on the post-positive article in the East Scand. proverbs (201-228). While of the contents that pass beyond the Scandinavian field I would particularly call attention to Otto von Friesen's "Substantiv avledda med siffixet *ju* i germanska språk" (235-252) and "Engelska Ordförklaringar" by Erik Björkman (180-192).

Among the German books on Old Norse which have also been used extensively in this country is Ernst Wilken's *Die prosaische Edda im Auszuge nebst Volsunga-saga und Nornagests-pátttr*. Of this work, the first ed. of which appeared in 1883, we have just received the second part, *Glossar*, of the 2nd edition, Paderborn, 1913, pp. 284. While the text volume retains the original paging, the glossary is materially enlarged and almost every article added to and much of it entirely rewritten. This was necessitated of course by the vast amount of critical material on the two eddas published since 1883 and the completion of Fritzner's *Ordbog* and the appearance of Gering's *Vollständiges Wörterbuch zu den Liedern der Edda* in 1903. Another change is that of transferring the main body of references from mainly Siever's and Wimmer's O. N. grammars as in the 1st ed. to Noreen's *Abriss und altisl.-altnorw. Grammatik*. And finally on syntactical questions the references are now to Nygaard's *Norrøn Syntax* and Detter-Heinzel's *Sæmundar-Edda*, Part II, in place of, as formerly, exclusively to Lund's *Oldn. Ordføiningslære*, 1862. We hope elsewhere to offer a review of this work.

Andreas Heusler's *Zwei Isländergeschichten, die Hønsna-vóres und die Bandamanna saga* appeared in 1897; the 2nd enlarged ed. comes out now in 1913, equipped as the 1st with an introduction and notes. This new edition differs from the first in the adapting of the orthography to the 3rd ed. of Noreen's grammar and in the enlargement of the vocabulary. The editor also here gives a fuller account of his view of the relation of the two texts of the *Bandamanna saga*, and the considerable difference between the two are gone into somewhat fully, pp. 35-45. As to the question of priority Heusler concludes: "die beiden versionen sind aus dem mündlichen vortrag geflossen, schon in ihrer urhandschrift waren sie erheblich verschieden". There is appended a list of personal names and a map to the *Hønsna-vóres saga*.

In the K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps- Samfundets Skrifter, XIV, 2, pp. 87, in Upsala, Docent Bengt Hesselman publishes part I of a series of studies under the title *Västnordiska Studier*. The present number

deals with the question of "breaking" relative to which I can here cite only the results of the investigation that: Urn. short *e* that was stressed or had strong secondary stress throughout suffered breaking to *ip* before a *u* of the following syllable, and to *ia* in long syllable before syncopated or retained *a* of the following syllable, and in short syllable before retained *a* of the following syllable. On the other hand such *e* remains as *e* always after *v*, *r* and *l* and also remains as *e* in short syllable before syncopated *a* of a following syllable. Relative to the last it is to be observed that even here breaking took place in E. Scand., cp. Norw. *fet* and Swed. *fjet*.

*Edda. Nordisk Tidsskrift for Litteraturforskning*, Editor Gerhard Gran, Editorial Secretary Francis Bull, publisher H. Aschehøng & Co., devoted to literary research is a new journal printed at Christiania which at once takes its place in the front rank of similar publications in other countries. There has appeared no finer expression of the growth of the deeper, more scientific study of literature in recent years than this publication now inaugurated so auspiciously in the first number that has just appeared. *Edda* aims to become a central organ for literary investigation in the North. The name *Edda* has been chosen because this name points back to the oldest literary scientific work on Germanic soil, Snorris *Edda*; "vi har dermed villet betegne kontinuiteten i nordisk aandsliv og tillike kontinuiteten i vor videnskab som trods alt dog aldrig har været ganske avbrutt" (cover p. 2). Associated with the editor are a number of Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Finnish and foreign writers. It will appear in quarterly numbers or annually a total of 640 pages. The first number opens with a review of Moltke Moe's life-work by Gerh. Gran, from which we learn also that the new journal is in part a realization of plans that M. Moe had warmly cherished. Of other articles I mention here Herman Jæger: "Wergelandiana;" D. A. Seip: "Henrik Ibsen og K. Knudsen;" Chr. Collin: "Det geniale menneske," and Just Bing on "Holbergs politiske Kandestöber fra politisk synspunkt." There are reviews of recent Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, English and German literature. We hope to be able to speak more fully of the contents in the next number of the Proceedings.

Ludv. F. A. Wimmer: *De danske Rumenindesmærker*. Haandudgave ved Lis Jacobsen. København og Kristiania, Gyldendal, 1914. In the volume which bears this title Wimmer's great work on the Danish inscriptions is compressed into the small and convenient shape of a handbook in 8vo of 262 pages. And yet all the inscriptions are included, as also those found since 1909 and the essentials in the plan of the larger work have been followed. No more welcome work in the field of Scandinavian philology has appeared the last year. The editor and the "Selskab for nordisk Filologi," who initiated the undertaking and are sponsors for it, are to be thanked for the contribution they have made. The Introduction offers, among other things, a brief outline of the forms of the runes, their sounds and the language of the inscriptions and the

contents, form and age of the inscriptions. The discussion of the inscriptions gives the transliteration into Latin letters, transcription into Old Danish and translation into modern Danish; for the study of the runes themselves there are illustrations of all the inscriptions. The volume closes with a glossary of the words found and a list of names occurring, an especially valuable feature also.

In *Äldre Västgötalagens Ordsfatt, samlad och ordnad*, Helsingfors, 1913, Pp. 60. folio, Hugo Pipping, corresponding member of our Society, has done a work that was much needed and for which many will be grateful. That it will facilitate the study of this great monument of Old Swedish literature is certain, and it adds an important aid for the study of Old Swedish in general. It would be well if special glossaries were undertaken on a similar plan for all the chief Old Norse and Old Swedish texts. American Scandinavianists might here find a useful field for needed work in which to add something to that which will be done in the Scandinavian Universities. The present work which appears as vol. XLII, No. 4, in *Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae* is the outgrowth of a course of lectures delivered by Professor Pipping at Helsingfors University on the Older West Geatic Law in 1908-1909. The glossary embraces the part of the text in *Cod. Holm. B 59* as given in Collin and Schlyter, *Corpus Juris*, I, not that of the Börtzel-Wieselgren facsimile, the former, in the editor's view, being in every way trustworthy. Abbreviations are expanded but indicated in italics, a method that will add a value to the glossary for those who do not possess the facsimile. The care with which the work has been done is everywhere evident; thus as regards complete recording of a word even though it occur only in the second element of a compound. As regards the meanings of words there is no effort at completeness, as indeed there could not. No student of classical Old Swedish can afford to be without this work.

J. C. Poestion's *Lehrbuch der norwegischen Sprache für den Selbstunterricht* has just appeared in the 3rd edition, slightly enlarged and revised to conform to the new orthography. Regarding this most excellent grammar I may be permitted to refer the interested reader to my own detailed review of it (2 ed.) in the *Modern Language Notes*, 1903. The book is to a considerable extent rewritten, new things appearing on almost every page; for practical purposes the old numbering of sections is retained. The reading selections now included are a distinct improvement. On account of the fixed limitation in the size of the book the convenient bibliography of ed. II is omitted and the space utilized for the grammar. We cannot here note details; will however allow ourself the criticism that there are still unrevised things here and there that should have been revised in especially the *Formenlehre* (see review referred to above). The book is however, heartily recommended for private study and can be used to advantage by teachers as a supplementary aid.

When the present writer during a stay in Stockholm and Upsala in

August, 1912, had the pleasure of a visit at the home of Lektor Erik Brate in Stockholm he found him engaged upon a translation of the Elder Edda and especially upon certain studies in the *Völuspá*. This translation has recently appeared under the title *Sämunds Edda, översatt från isländskan*, av Erik Brate, P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag, 1913, Pp. XVI+388. We now have many translations of the Eddic lays, Danish, Norwegian (Riksmåal and Landsmåal), Swedish, English, German, Dutch, et al., some of them very good; but of them all, none it seems to me meets the requirements of such a translation both as regards the art of it and the scientific scholarly side of it as the present Swedish one by Brate. It is a pleasure to pick up this book so attractively gotten up, and it is a pleasure to read it and find in modern dress the old spirit so well rendered. The edition offers the translations, pp. 1-262, notes, pp. 263-376, register, pp. 377-388, a brief bibliography, and a facsimile of a page of the Codex regius giving stanzas 30<sup>8</sup>-46<sup>8</sup>. The notes are of special value giving full reference to all the critical literary on the successive lays and the translator's view of many problems.

When the Publisher of David A. Anderson's *The School System of Norway*, 1913, claims for it the distinction of being "a descriptive treatment of a contemporary school system which affords opportunity for comparative study not enjoyed heretofore" he points out the strange fact that there has nowhere yet been published any reliable account in English of the schools of Norway. It was a happy idea therefore which led Mr. Anderson while a graduate student in the Department of Education of Iowa University to choose this subject for his thesis and to go to Norway and carry on his studies there. The work as now in print treats of the rise, development and present tendencies of Norway's educational activities. The work is published by Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston, who, however, it must be complained, has failed in one of the primary duties of a printer, that of supplying himself with the necessary Nw. types so that the Norwegian names could be printed in less forbidding forms. It is an unfortunate blemish on the book. In spite of this, however, we recommend the book to educators for it is a carefully done piece of work and a real contribution.

Arne Løchen, author of *Digtning og Videnskap*, Christiania, 1913. Pp. 181, is Docent in Philosophy in Christiania University. The present volume contains two new studies written in 1912, one on "Göthe om Digterevenen," pp. 80-94 and one on "Intuition," pp. 95-181 together with reprints of an article on "Sören Kierkegaard," 63-80, and the author's study, written in 1882, of "Ibsen's Moralske Grundanskuelse i dens Utvikling," an article that was almost epoch-making in its significance for a clearer understanding of the fundamental idea in Ibsen's development. Though not long, here pp. 1-42, it is certainly one of the most important contributions to the study of Ibsen. Being here merely a reprint it stops now, as then, with the year 1882; readers would gladly have welcomed it if Doc. Løchen had now carried the study down



to and including *Rosmersholm* at any rate. Together with the four articles named there is also one on "Det personlige Grundlag for Livsanskuelser." No one who is interested in literature and reads Norwegian should fail to secure this work. The publishers are H. Aschehøng & Co., Christiania.

To the translations of the masterpieces in the Icelandic saga literature there has just been added *La Laxdæla Saga, Légend Historique Islandaise*. Traduite du vieux Norrois avec une carte, une Introduction et des Notes by Fernand Mossé, Paris, 1914, pp. XXVI+288. The publishers are Librairie Félix Alcan. The Introduction gives a sympathetic account of the settlement of Iceland, its early history, and its saga literature. Regarding the translation we can merely note here that an examination of portions of it conveys the idea that it has been carefully and appreciatively done. A somewhat detailed review will be published in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology* in October. There is an index of names and genealogical tables of the descendants of Ketil Flatnef, of Gudrun, of Hoskuld and of Olaf Feilan. We may note here that the *Njál Saga* was translated into French in 1896 by R. Dareste and there is a translation of the *Gunnlaugs saga* and the *Frithjofs saga* by M. F. Wagner.

The last number of the *Old Lore Miscellany* (VII, 1. Jan. 1914) published by the Viking Society for Northern Research, London, contains the continuation of "A Visit to Shetland in 1832" from the Journal of Edward Charlton with its many interesting facts about Shetland a century ago, and also continuation of John Firth's "An Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonly" with accounts of customs connected with marriage, birth and baptism, and other good material. There are "Notes" on Norse place-names in Scotland, *Raadmen* of Orkney and Shetland, and the name *Hjaltland*. The latest issued number of *Orkney and Shetland Records* (I, XI, Oct. 1913) contains the Introduction to the first volume which is now complete with, in addition to this number, 280 pages Orcadian and Shetlandic Charters and a complete Index. The Introduction gives an "Historical Outline" on the pre-Norse inhabitants, the viking colonization, early literature, transference to Scotland etc., followed by a discussion of "land-take," the church, codes, law courts, taxation, óðal law, currency, weights and measures, society, living, beliefs, personal names, etc., etc. The purpose of this series is to bring together material for compiling the history of Orkney and Shetland (Intr. VIII).

It is not very often that we hear from the small and distant Faroes and to most of us they probably seem rather a part of medieval romance than of present day reality. Yet we may as well at once assure ourselves that they are very real and, intellectually at least, sharers in the ideas and the work of the age. Romance and legend and the lore of the folk are now the object of scientific editing and scientific study there as elsewhere in "Gothic lands." Through *Gula Tidend*, Bergen, Norway, for May 7, 1914, we learn that Varðin, a literary and scientific society of Tors-

havn, is about to launch a serial publication, relative to which I shall quote from the announcement issued by the officers as follows: Nu ætlar felagið *Vardín* í Tórshavn at geva út smáskriftir, sum kunna bóta um henda vansa. Innihaldið, hesum smáskriftum verður, í hvussu er hetta fyrsta árið, mest stuttar søgur, og vit tora at siga at teir lesarar, ið keypa hesar søgur og lesa tær, vilja ikki iðra sig eftir tað, men fáa mangar hugnaligar stundir. The numbers are to be issued monthly, 16-32 pages. The committee includes J. Dahl, Nyholm Debess, et. al. Address Torshavn, Faroe Islands.

The Comedies of Holberg by Oscar James Campbell, Jr., Pp. 363, 1914, is the fruit of investigations begun by the author while a graduate student at Harvard and continued while he was a Sheldon Fellow of Harvard in Copenhagen. The book is in every way a most creditable work and Chapter IV on Holberg and the *commedia dell'arte* is a very significant and important contribution to Holberg literature. As far as I know it is the first study of the kind in English and it is therefore a source of great satisfaction to find it so good. Scandinavian writers have with few exceptions been rather unfortunate in their English interpreters and translators. There is a valuable Bibliography. The volume forms Nr. III in the Harvard Studies in Comparative literature.

*Peer Gynt* has always shared a major interest among Ibsen's earlier works and is read more and more with each passing year also among non-Norwegian readers. Prof. H. Logeman, Ghent, Belgium, is at present at work on a longer critical study of the text of *Peer Gynt*, made on the basis of a photographic copy of the original text in Copenhagen. It is to be hoped that it will be made possible for Prof. Logeman later also to publish an exact reprint of the Ms. It would be an invaluable contribution to the study of the drama. It is a well-known fact of course that there are many discrepancies between various editions of it. Now comes the rather startling information that they all depart in many places from the original Ms. This Society as a Society, would, I am sure, be glad to learn that Ibsen's publisher, Gyldendal, will make it possible for Prof. Logeman to publish such a reprint.

Among the recent publications of H. Aschehong & Co., Christiania, Johan C. W. Juuhl's *Havstriler*, 1912, pp. 141, will be read with special interest by all who have some knowledge of this striking type of Norwegian peasant and fisherman of the islands about Bergen. This bit of Norway is presented in a series of short stories. The reader who is interested in dialect will find much to note also in the words these *striler* use and their ways of expressing themselves.